



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JAPAN.

Sanitary condition of Japan.

YOKOHAMA, December 8, 1897.

SIR: Although I am unable to forward my regular report of infectious disease in Japan by the present mail, I have the honor to inform you that the sanitary condition of the Empire remains practically unchanged since my return of November 8 to November 28, save that a few cases of plague have occurred at a comparatively unimportant port of Formosa, exact statistics of which are not to be obtained, and that the Japanese quarantine officials at Nagasaki, and other points more directly in communication with Formosa, have been, accordingly, notified to take all due precautions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Quarantine against New Orleans raised at San Juan del Norte.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, NICARAGUA,

November 25, 1897.

SIR: Under date of November 16, 1897, our consular agent at Bluefields, Nicaragua, reports as follows:

"Quarantine is raised to-day. The steamship *Fulton* arrived from New Orleans this morning and the officers reported that new cases of yellow fever were decreasing in number and that deaths were few.

"Upon hearing this report, Dr. Pruett, the health physician at this port, deemed it unnecessary to further continue the quarantine at this place from either New Orleans or Mobile.

"An official order to the above effect will soon be promulgated by General Reyes, the inspector-general of this coast."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS O'HARA,

United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM R. DAY,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 410,000. Total deaths, 389, including enteric fever 5; diphtheria, 5, and scarlet fever, 2.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended December 17. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended December 18. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended December 18. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

FRANCE—*Nantes.*—Month of November, 1897. Estimated population, 125,757. Total deaths, 191, including enteric fever, 3.